BEGADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPERETOR

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PIPPH AVENUE THEATRE, INCHES COURTS STREET. BOUTH'S PRINCE AND ST. Delwers to any 6th ave.-FOURTHENTH STRIET THEATRE (Theatre Francais)-NIBEO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE SPECTACLE OF WALLACE'S PHEATRE, Broatwar and Eth street.-

GRAND OPARA BUT BE STREET OF Sheav, and 23c st.-

BOWERY TERATED, ROWER, SCOONS LOVE-SEE BAR-TRAT'S MY SITTED-THE EMPANDS. GLOUP THEATER, 728 Property - PARKETY ENTER-NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery .- LOVE

MRS. F. B. CONWAU'S PARK THEATER, Broozign .-TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery,--VA-

WOOD'S MUSSUM Broadway, corner 32th st. -Perform-

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- Comic Vocal-SAN PRANCESCO MY SPREL HALL, 550 Brontway .-BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 234 at, between 6th and 7th ave - None of Mineraless, Housen reterring, &c.

APOLLO HALL corner 58h street and Broadway .- BE Court's Programs or Indians. NEW YOUR CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, -Scenes in

HOOLE 'S OFERA HOUSE, Browlen-Hooley's AND

WITH SUPPLEMENT

New York, Friday, February 19, 1871.

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Court House Joss are being sprung upon some of the unwary members from the country they are apt to pass.

THE DRAFTED PATRIOTS who so unselfishly sacrificed their three hundred dollars in preference to going to war themselves during the rebellion do not seem likely to get their money back. We insist upon it that we must return their lost limbs to our street organ grinders perfect understanding of peace. He, therebefore we give back a cent to these cowardly

MR. CRESWELL'S DEFENCE.-We publish this morning the letter addressed by Postmaster General Creswell to Senator Ramsey, chairman of the Post Office Committee of the Senate, explaining his connection with the Chorpenning claim. It will be seen that Mr. Creswell states that he rejected the claim at first, but was compelled, by the resolution of Congress, to subsequently investigate and allow it. He denies that any undue haste was exhibited in the matter, asserting, to the contrary, that the settlement of the claim was delaved.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS. - We are still without any definite information concerning the result of the elections held in France on Wednesday last. M. Thiers has been elected by a very large majority and his success must be regarded as a trump card for the Orleans Princes. We cannot tell what the politics of the other successful cand dates are. M. Cordier is probably an Orleanist, and the others, we think, are imperialists. We have nothing, is progressive, and has something of the however, to indicate which party has secured the majority in the National Assembly, It will be a grave misfortune for France if the parties are evenly divided.

WHAT DOES SUMNER WANT?-It appears that the immediate confirmation by the Senate of the President's nominations for the "joint High Commission" between the United States and England was prevented by the objection of the impracticable Sumser. What for? What does the impracticable Sumner want? What would be have? Right or wrong, he seems to be resolved upon war with General Grant. He has ceased to represent Massachusetts, and apparently represents only the petty spite of Summer. Let him go.

BRITISH DEMOCRACY AGAINST ROYAL Downy .- Our cable news reports from London indicate that the British democracy is becoming agitated on the subject of the payment of dowry to the Princess Louise. The workmen imagine that the money will, by some means or other, be taken from the pockets of the people, and, as they have not very much cash to spare, they are inclined to become aproarious. Is the old English saw likely to be verified-

The old woman had money, and I had none, And that's the way the quarrel begun?

England and the United States-The Queen's Speech-The New "Joint High Commission" and the New British Programme.

We live in an age of the grandest events among the nations and of the strangest political coincidences. Yesterday, for example, while the cannon in front of the City Hall, within a stone's throw from the HEBALD office, were thundering their warlike welcome to the great passing Fenian procession, we were receiving despatches from London and from Washington, the whole purport of which is a new entente cordiale between England and the United States. It struck us as a most extraordinary concurrence of events, that while hearing this warlike thunder of the Fonian cannon we should be reading these lightning despatches from the foggy Thames and the frozen Potomac-from President Grant and from Queen Victoria. "Let us have p ace!" And while looking out upon this BLOWERS OF A PROPERTY OF A PANTOMIME OF Fenian pageant, and recognizing in its political and military forces an argument the most powerful with England in behalf of peace with this country, it appeared to us that this imposing Irish parade was involuntarily celebrating the inauguration of a new epoch of progress, peace, prosperity and happiness to "the three kingdoms" and "the great republic" and to all their people.

The Queen's speech to the two houses of the British Parliament (the text of which we publish this morning) gives us, in a few brief sentences, the inauguration of this new historical era. She says that "at different times several questions of importance have arisen, which are not yet adjusted, and which materially affect the relations between the United States and the territories and people of British North America." She next submits that one of these questions (the fisheries) "calls particularly for an early settlement, lest the possible indiscretions of individuals should impair the neighborly understanding which is on all grounds so desirable to cherish and maintain," In plainer terms, she would say:-"You must look out, gentlemen, for a settlement of those North American fishery troubles. General Ben Butler has been making some mischievous speeches to the Yankee fishermen at Cape Cod, and he seems to be backed up by General Grant. Those Yankee fishermen will be apt to take the hint, and they may get up a fight, and get the Fenians on the Canadian border again before we are ready for them, if they are not at once attended to." Viewing the matter in this light, the Queen next says that she has, through a friendly correspondence with General Grant, suggested the appointment of a joint commission, and has agreed to a proposal from the President to enlarge the powers of this joint commission, so that it shall embrace the Alabama claims "and all claims for compensation which have been or may be made by each government or by its citizens upon the other.'

This is all we have in the Queen's speech on the subject; but what she has omitted touching this joint commission is supplied us in the correspondence (which we also publish to-day) between her Minister at Washington, Sir Edward Thornton, and Mr. Fish, our Secretary of State, Minister Thornton says he is directed by Lord Granville to propose a "joint High Commission," of members to be named by each government; that it shall hold its sessions in Washington, and that its business shall be to consider and "discuss the mode of settling the different questions which have arisen out of the fisheries" and other matters (such as the St. Lawrence navigation question) affecting the relations of the United States with the New Dominion. Mr. Fish, in reply, that "he shared with her Majesty's government the appreciation of the importance of a friendly and complete understanding between the two governments" on the subjects sugrested, "and fully recognizes the friendly spirit which has prompted the proposal." But the President thinks the commission on the limitations proposed would fail to secure a fore, proposes to turn over to this "joint High Commission" the Alabama claims, and if met upon this ground, the appointment of the commissioners for the United States will be made. and he thus hopes for "a just and amicable arrangement of all the questions which now unfortunately stand in the way of an entire and abiding friendship between the two nations."

This proposition being accepted, the President has nominated Secretary Fish, General Schenck, Justice Nelson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Hoar, late Attorney General, and Senator Williams, of the part of the United States. From the other side we hear that Earl de Grey and Ripon has been appointed, and that Minister Thornton will be next in order; and we learn that Sir John Rose, Sir John A. Macdonald, Professor Montague Bernard, with Lord Tenterden as Secretary, have been also designated. The members on the part of our government are perfectly satisfactory. Mr. Fish is pacific and conservative. General Schenck bold Western theory of American rights; but he is an old diplomat and he is not unreasonable. Justice Nelson brings with him the coolness, carefulness and legal precision of the Supreme Court. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, may be relied upon in behalf of our fishermen's rights, and Senator Williams, of Oregon, is fully conversant with the rights, claims and interests of our people on the borders of British Columbia and Paget's

The British Commissioners will, it is reported, sail for New York to-day. We are, therefore, disposed to consider all the existing differences between the two countries, upon the various questions to be settled, as virtually adjusted in the appointment of this "joint High Commission." They seem to have in England a very erroneous impression of the belligerent proclivities of General Schenck, and in some apprehension from his appointment as our Minister to London Lord Granville may have conceived the grand idea of this joint commission. We know that while General Schenck, in this city, has been awaiting his final instructions, his contemplated voyage to England has been superseded by

this new and comprehensive arrangement, England is evidently resolved upon peace

and the closest relations of friendship with the | Congress Yesterday-A Joint American United States. For the last twenty years or so she has been a Power on the European Continent only through her entente cordiale with France. Now the prostration of France and the newly risen and portentous Power of the German empire to England makes a close alliance with the United States a necessity, looking to future contingencies. The bulk of the vast trade, meantime, between Europe and America is between England and the United States. Upon this trade now hangs the British constitution. War for six months between John Bull and Brother Jonathan would precipitate a French revolution in England and in Ireland. As it is, the masses of the British people are pushing for American institutions, and there is no escape for the British aristocracy except through the closest relations of harmony with the United States. Yet, again, her Majesty's North American territories, under the New Dominion, stretching alongside our own from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, are evidently intended as a future important British balance of power on this Continent. But this balance can be established only through the consent of the United States, and to secure this consent the equivalents of the happiest accord between the two nations must be established.

This "joint High Commission" at Washington on American affairs may be ranked with a conference of all the great Powers on European affairs. Anticipating a complete settlement of all the difficulties pending between the two countries in this Washington Conference, as in our northeastern and northwestern boundary treaties, we may mark it as the opening of a new career to England and to the United States. In a generous rivalry they will only fight for the commercial supremacy of the seas; and the United States, England and Russia, by land and sea, will have work enough before them in developing their vast domains, which sweep around the northera circuit of the globe. Germany will regulate the European Continent in behalf of peace. The United States, under the new compact of peace and amity with England, will hold Russia on the seas and in China to terms of peace. At the same time, step by step, we may look for a revolution in Great Britain and Ireland, which will only end in breaking up the feudal system and in making the land open to all the people as we have it here. Gladstone and the English liberals are moving. though cautiously, in this direction; but the most important movement they have yet conceived for the peaceful liberation of the British empire and its people from their feudal system is that of this "joint High Commission" looking to the settlement of all existing disputes, and to a complete and comprehensive entente cordiale with the United States. The Anglo-rebel pirate Alabama thus comes in as a great peacemaker. And what does this hitherto ominous word Alabama signify? It means "Here we rest."

The St. Domingo Expedition-Pears Conceraing Its Sufety.

The United States steamship Tennessee, having on board the government Commission to St. Domingo, accompanied by several prominent journalists, sailed from this port on January 17. She was due at St. Domingo about the 25th or 26th of January, eight or nine days being the usual length of the voyage. Had she arrived punctually the news could have been carried, in two or three days more, to the pearest telegraphic station on the island of Cuba, and have been forwarded here at least a week ago. But neither has her arrival been telegraphed from Havana nor has any report reached us that she has been seen or spoken by any passing vessel. A rumor, which the Legislature at every turn. They are very with the New Postation by the President to say Tennessee had foundered at sea and that her can be traced to no reliable source, that the the Poughkeepsie district, for the appointment passengers, officers and crew had all perished. caused great excitement in Washington and in New York day before yesterday. It has been pronounced, however, a cruel hoax. What really creates serious apprehensions-to be relieved only by authentic news of the safety of the Tennessee—is the delay in receiving any news of her at all, when it is remembered that the stanchest ship, with the bravest and most skilful commander, is exposed to dreadful peril in the mightiest ocean current known-the Mexican Gulf Stream-that immense Atlantic whirlpool, the birthplace of the burricanes which have so often and so furiously swept through the straits of Florida and along our Southern coasts, causing innumerable shipwrecks. It is nevertheless an encouraging fact that the Tennessee was as admirably fitted as possible to weather the worst storms of the Galf Stream. If it be true, as we have heard that a change was made in her machinery before she left, which some believed would lessen Oregon, to this "joint High Commission" on her speed, the poor headway she may therefore have made may account for her nonarrival. Her shaft may have broken or she may have been disabled by some other accident. At all events, there is no sufficient reason as yet to despair of the safety of the St. Domingo expedition.

Napoleon's Proclamation. Except the mere announcement of its issuance we have nothing concerning the proclamation of Napoleon to the French people in reference to the elections in France. The document will be received with great interest everywhere. Whether beaten at the polls or not, Napoleon has a large number of adherents in France who will doubtless give heed to all that the prisoner at Wilhelmshöhe has to say on the political situation. It is not likely that Napoleon will resign himself to a crownless foture. A man who has wielded almost absolute power for twenty years seldom rests content to end his days in powerless obscurity. We may, therefore, bearing in mind his ambition, set it down as certain that Napoleon desires to ascend the throne of France and will leave nothing undone to achieve his end. The proclamation he has issued may be the entering wedge to a second coup d'état, which will overwhelm republicans and Orleanists alike, or it may be part of a skilful political game which the Emperor and Bismarck are playing. We shall to-day, doubtless, receive the text of the latest Napoleonic idea, and may, perhaps, be able to discover in it some clue to the future policy of the Bonaparte

THE LONG LOOKED for remedy for labor strikes has disclosed itself in the person of the heathen Chinee. It is proposed to introduce him into the Pennsylvania coal mines.

and English Commission-The Tax-The Brooklyo Navy Yard.

The great event at the Capitol yesterday was the special message sent by the President to the Senate in reference to the settlement of the Alabama claims and the fishery difficulties by means of a joint commission. Correspondence has been going on for some time past between the two governments, which has culminated in an agreement to that effect. Copies of the correspondence were communicated to the Senate, and at the same time the President nominated as commissioners on the part of the United States Mr. Fish, Secretary of State; Mr. Schenck, Minister to London; Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court; Senator Williams, of Oregon, whose Senatorial term expires on the 4th of March next, and Mr. Hear, of Massachusetts, late Attorney General of the United States. Upon the receipt of the message legislative business of the day was laid aside, and the Senate went into executive session with closed doors. It will not be a matter of surprise to learn that the eminently wise and practical measure of arranging all our difficulties with England met the determined opposition of the impracticable Sumper. The question was debated for several hours; but no decision had been reached when the Senate adjourned. Nothing else of any public consequence took place in the Senate yesterday.

In the House there was a very important vote in connection with the bill to repeal the income tax. Mr. Hooper, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who had reported the bill last Monday, when it was referred to the Committee of the Whole, moved to go into committee for the express purpose of reaching that measure. If the House had gone into committee it would then have been necessary to vote on laying aside, one by one, some score of bills that had the precedence of it on the general calendar. But the motion to go into committee, being the first stage in the campaign, was regarded a test question of the relative strength of the two parties, those in favor of retaining and those in favor of abolishing the income tax. The motion was defeated by a majority of three, the vote being 103 to 106, the largest aggregate vote cast in the House since the period of the retirement of the Southern members before the war. Although the vote was, in a general sense, a test vote, it did not give an exact idea of the strength of the two parties. Some of the Pennsylvania members who favor the abolition of the income tax voted against going into committee, lest some bills reducing the duty on steel and iron and coal might be taken up and passed, or lest some other measure of tariff reform might be tacked on to the Income Tax bill, and the same motive, in connection with the duty on salt, influenced Mr. McCarthy to vote against going into committee, although, as a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, he had voted for the bill. As a general thing the affirmative votes came from representatives of the large cities and of the great commercial and manufacturing communities, and the negative votes from the representatives of rural communities, principally in the South and West. It is probable that the motion will be renewed and carried, if the apprehensions of the iron and coal and salt men can be removed or quieted.

The discussion in reference to the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard was renewed, several of our city members taking part in it against the bill. No vote was reached on the bill, but the probabilities point to the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr. Ketcham, of of a commission to inquire into the whole subect and report its conclusions to Congress Some time was spent in the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, and then the death of Mr. John Covode, a Representative from Pennsylvania, was announced, and appropriate culogies delivered.

The Alabama Claims Bill-"John Bull's" Lessons in Modern History.

In anticipation of the speedy verification of the highly important intelligence which is contained in our special cable telegram from Londoz, to the effect that Queen Victoria has appointed a royal commission to proceed to Washington for the purpose of settling the Alabama claims account, we have compiled and publish to-day a complete statement of the American bill of particulars for damages inflicted on our ocean marine and commerce by that privateer and her consorts during the period of our civil war. This exhibit is accompanied by a brief history of the Cabinet policy which the government of Great Britain observed in the case from the moment of Lord John Russell's Ministerial concession of "helligerent rights" to the Jeff Davis goverament, on the 6th of May, 1861, to the occasion of the hoisting of the Palmetto flag in Prince's Dock, Liverpool, next morning, and thence to the display of Semmes' ensign on the Alabama, the career and work of the pirate, and her final destruction by the Kearsarge. This special HERALD enterprise will enable the English commissioners to understand their exact ground for negotiation, more particularly as it appears accompanied by plain statements of the main features of the arguments which have been already used by Mr. Seward, as Secretary of State, Senator Summer and the American people at large on the subject of the English payment of the account. It is intimated that England has a bill of "set-off," to some extent, against the American charges. This will, we doubt not, be calmly considered by President Grant. Perhaps its amount will be more than covered by Senator Sumner's prospective inferences of the many collateral charges which may arise on account of the almost total loss of our merchant marine through the action of the Alabams and Florida. At the date of the latest footing up the American bill came to one hundred and ten millions of dollars. With the legal interest and Senator Sumper's little driblets added we think that the Anglo-American commission will be enabled to strike a very respectable little sum against Mr. John Bull's bank book in Threadneedle street, the receipt for which will be most useful in teaching his children-et qui nascentur ab illis-the grand constitutional fact that great nations do not

present movement towards reparation. For this her Majesty's Ministers, and the Queen herself, are entitled to all due credit, a measure which we freely accord them.

Queen Victoria on the Affairs of the Cope timeut.

Yesterday the British Parliament was formally opened. The situation was peculiar. Great Britain had not found herself in circumstances so exceptionable in many years. It was natural, therefore, that much was expected from the Queen's speech. In another place in this day's HERALD we reproduce the Queen's speech in full. It is not a bad speech as things go, and among the royal and imperial and presidential speeches of the time it is entitled to a respectable place. In another column we treat of the relations of Great Britain with the United States, and of the speech from the Throne in relation to the same. Satisfactory as the British sentiment toward the United States seems to be the relations of Great Britain toward, the Continent and this Franco-German war are not less so. The Queen tells us why she could not prevent the war, or make an end of it when it had begun. But she does not forget to remind us that the British government has done much to hinder complications and prevent war from spreading on the Continent. We all know how Great Britain made an effective point at the commencement of the war by securing the neutrality of Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. The firmness of Great Britain at the commencement of the war was fair in the fullest sense; but it is also fair to say that it killed France. The Queen tells us that she was anxious to recognize the Government of National Defence, but could not. She recognizes the restoration of the German empire, and hopes for good results in the interests of Germany and the European system. She speaks of the value of treaties, and without blaming Russia or claiming any victory in the Conference the hope is strongly expressed that the result of the deliberations in the Conference will be in favor of order and peace. Queen Victoria is a kindly woman. We are not unwilling to echo her good wishes. America and Great Britain reconciled, and Great Britain at peace with Europe, how can there be war?

GERMANY'S TERMS.

Herald Special Report from London.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 9, 1871.

Your correspondent is able to state that, although the report which is current here of the terms demanded by the German empire as the conditions of peace with France are destitute of official authority, there are good reasons for believing that they are substan-

THE TERMS-ALBACE AND PART OF LORRAINE. The following are the conditions which, after mature consideration, meet with the approval of the German authorities :-

First-The cession of the whole of Alsace and sixty German square miles of Lorraine, which consists of 487 square miles, including the fortress of Metz.

Second-The payment of the sum of one and one-half milliard france for the expenses of the war, thirty millions for captured German ships, and forty millions as indemnity for the losses sustained by German workmen, clerks and small industrials who have been expelled from France.

Third-A certain reute of a few millions to be paid for a limited time to the Germans who have been crippled or maimed or made orphans by the war.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN RUMPUS.

What the State Committee Did Yesterday-Complete Rout of the Marphy Sorebeads-Postponement of All Definite Action for Four

Yesterday was a grand political field day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. All through the afternoon the marble floor of the barroom echoed to the feet of unnumerable pollucians, who covered the feet of the marble pillars that here and there spring to the roof with copious libations of tobacco juice. For yesterday the long expected meeting of the Republican State the long expected meeting of the Republican State Committee took place, an a struggle between the various "gangs" of locar publican politicans—the Murphylte soreneads and the Horace Greeky reorganized General Committee—after raging turough eleven eventici bours came to an end in a building though indecisive victory for the latter.

At noon the committee held its first session, but did nothing but routine business, as the real matter with which it had to deal could not be discussed until the report of the subcommittee appointed to receive the addresses of the various factions and report upon them was brought in. In despair of getting this, and after the reception of an exciting report, to the effect that the subcommittee were committee were

wasnowing at white heat and would never agree this sac of doomsday, the State Committee adjourned until half-past six obslock.

At the opening of the second session notice was At the opening of the second session notice was received that, owing to the procession of the Fenian brigade and other distractions, as well as the inherent difficulty of the subject they had to decide, the sub-commutes were stall not in a position to present a report. The committee, therefore, began by a desultory discussion of general business, until about hall-past seven, when the long-looked for report at last came in. Then ensued a neated de ate of three hours, the point of which was an attempt by the same part of the subject of the committee of the commit to have the matter summarily disposed of ty a resolution to complexely reorganize the party on the basts of an equality of their own discontented and

bases of an equamy of their own discontined and sansatired faction with the recregarized and numerous horace Greeley committee. They proposed that each side should nominate three members in each county district, and that the State Committee should nominate another four members to act with them. On the other hand, the Horace Greeley party depanded a pasthonic and the state Committee should no manufacture of the state o

nominate another four members to act with them. On the other hand, the Horace Greeley party denanded a postponement of four weeks, during which the whole matter could be amply investigated. The State Committee of course field a secret session, and outside the door of the room where they deliberated, and in the adiolning barroom, a motley crowd, comprising

EVERY GRADE OF POLITICIANS

and newspaper men, gathered in little cliques and energify discussed the pending issue. To say who were there would be to run over the list of republican politicians. Among the more prominent were General Cochrane, Collector Murphy and Colonel Duganne. These were the leaders around whom collected interested crowds of gossipers.

During the course of the session of the committee a lengthy document was received from the "sorehead" Murphy crowd, making fresh charges against the Greeley committee, under eight distinct hoads.

After the announcement of the postponement Colonel Duganne and Spencer were visibly CHOPFALLEN AND DISCOMPTED.

The latter went round and told everybody that he attributed everything to the underround doings of the Surveyor of the Port, whole he regarded as a dury mouse. He statul also that the committee was but a "wrang-out-clout," and that, after the injustice he had experienced, he saw only one thing for his organization to do, and that was at once to take the field and establish a party in each district. If he were not mistaken this would be dook within ten days, "it wasn't heely," he constitutional fact that great nations do not fall to pieces under the influence of legal quibbles on international law. The English government exhibits excellent good feeling in its

FRANCE.

Proclamation of Napoleon on the Elections.

Details of the Vote of Wednesday.

The "Liberal Union" Candidates Generally Elected.

Thiers and Other Conservatives Successful.

PARIS STILL SUFFERING FROM WANT.

Several Detached Forts of Belfort Captured.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Napoleon Re-cutering the Political Arena He Issues a Proclamation to the French People-Favre and Picard Candidates for the Assembly-Thiers Elected by a Large Majority.

LONDON, Feb. 9, 1871. I have received information for the NEW YORK HERALD to the effect that a despatch from Wilhelmshöhe says that the ex-Emperor Napoleon has issued a proclamation to the French people in reference to the elections.

FAVEE AND PICARD CANDIDATES. MM. Picard and Favre, of the Paris government, have accepted candidatures for the National Assembly.

THE ELECTIONS-THIERS CHOSEN BY A LARGE . MAJORITY.

A despatch just received from Havre save that MM. Thiers, Querlier, Buce and Cordier have been chosen to the National Assembly for the Department of the Seine Inferieure. The cities of Havre and Lille have been carried by the republicans.

M. Thiers is elected to the Assembly by an overwhelming majority. His success exceeds LATER-THE LIBERAL UNION CANDIDATES

GENERALLY ELECTED.

A despatch from Bordeaux, dated today, says that in the elections for the Assembly the republicans have been successful at Pau, Perpignan and Oran. and in the departments of Ardeche, Marneet-Loire, Ariege, Indre and Herault Conservative candidates have been elected from Poictiers and Montauban, and in the departments of Tarn and Garonne. The candidates of the Liberal Union party have been generally elected throughout France whereever they have been put in nomination. The republican majority in Bordeaux is large.

PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. French Gratitude for English Charity-The Parisians Still Suffering for Want of

LONDON, Feb. 9, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the NEW YORK HERALD that, under date of Paris, February 7. Jules Favre has written to the Lord Mayor of London expressive of the gratitude of the government and people of Paris for the munificent gift of food received from the metropolis of England. The letter says that the distress in Paris has been great and that it still continues, but that the city is tranquil.

HELP PROM LONDON.

The corporation of the city of London today subscribed £2,000 for the relief of the inhabitants of Paris, where the distress continues extreme,

OPERATIONS IN THE EAST.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. litary Chest of Clinebart's Army Surrendered to the Swiss-Progress of the Slege of Beliert-Several Detached Forts Carried by the Germans. LONDON, Feb. 9, 1871.

By a despatch from Berne, dated yesterday, I am enabled to inform the readers of the HERALD that the military chest of the French Army of the East, containing 1,500,000 francs, has been surrendered to the Swiss govern-THE SIEGE OF BELFORY.

A despatch from Versailles, dated yesterday, states that General Von Treskow reports. that the forces under his command now besieging Belfort have carried some detached

LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Alabama Claims Commission-Liberal Concession by Great Britain-Minister Thornton's Reception. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1871.

The Senate will to-morrow reach a vote on the nominations sent in by the President to-day to constitute the commission for the settlement of the differences between the United States and Great Britain. There is no doubt of a confirmation by nearly a unanimous vote. All the persons named were previously consulted and signified their acceptance. The government of Great Britain was willing to give ours a selection of the methods of adjustment, and even that the United States should designate the British commissioners.

The third reception of Minister and Mrs. Thornton took place to-night, and was attended by a brilly ont company. Judges of the Supreme Court, Senal ora Representatives in Congress and foreign Minusters were among the guests. Mr. Thernton was, con-gratulated by his friends on the prospect of a, settlemeat of the questions between the United, States and Great Britain.

PIGEON MATCH.

A match at pigeon shooting was to have taken place yesterday at Sealey's, between Pame and Bogardus. Paine being confined to his bed by gas-trie fever, could not attend and was compelled to